be doubtful. That they will at once give a new impetus to its culture has already been proved by very insited experiments in the Bombay Presidency. The export of cotton from Bombay has steadily increased for some years past, having nearly trebled since 1850. The increase during the past year is very significant, being no less than 50 per cent on cotton sent to Eog hard alone, exclusive of that sent to China Bombay new room tambles. Fandad with more than 300.

to Eagland alone, exclusive of that sent to China Bombay now supplies England with more than 300,000,000 lbs, of cotton annually, and when the inland railways are finished, any sudden demand would probably trable this amount in a single year.

As the culture of cotton becomes more profitable, its quality will no doubt be improved. The introduction of American seeds attracte less attention now than the improvement of the native varieties. Some new varieties have been very successfully tried, and the impreasion now prevails that India, with her indigenous cotton improved by culture, will at no distant day compete successfully with Georgia and Alabama in the Manchester market.

hester market. But although she may do this much, it is by no mean certain that she will ever secure the monopoly of the trade for herself. She may make England so far independent of the South that a pressing canger like the pendent of the South that a pressing canger like the present cannot arise again, but it is not probable that she will ever meet all the domands for cotton which England will make. Tois, however, is a great point gained. It ludis cannot pull down King Cutton from gained. It ludis cannot pull down King Cutton from gained. It ludis cannot pull down King Carton more lies Southern throne, she can at least make him more civil than he has been of late. She can remind him that if he would reign longer he must be a king not

I we causes will probably combine in the future to two causes will proposely combine the man-keep India from fully supplying the English market First, the natives, especially the Parsees of Bombay, are embarking in the manufacture of cotton goods, and there is every reason to believe that they will soor carry it on very extensively, and thus divert the raw there is every reason to believe that they will son there is every reason to believe that they will son carry it on very extensively, and thus divert the raw material from a foreign market. It is not at all probable that they will ever control the trade, but they must be that they will ever control the trade, but they must be not influence it very materially. Another consideration, generally overlooked in this connection, is the fact that the demand for cotton goods increases much faster than the sapply. This is especially true of India and Chica. The same railroad which takes away the money which is taken for one is given for the other. Improved closhing is always one of the first indications of improvement in the general condition of the people. The general progress of India for some years past has already created a greatly increased demand for cheap cotton goods, and this demand must go on increasing more and more rapidly for many years to come. In China the general opening up of the country is producing a similar result. Now let the reader for a moment try to form an idea of the immense population of these a similar result. Now let the reader for a moment try to form an idea of the immense population of these two countries, emaning and probably exceeding all the rest of the world; let him imagine nine-tenths of them half clad, and the remaining teath ready to exchange their present clothing for better as soon as ticy can find it; then let him imagine cheap cotton goods put within reach of the poor, and fancy go do offered to the rich, and he will at once understand that all the cotton fields and cotton mills in the world could not meet the demand that would arise. That such a demand as this will arise a; no distant day, there is every meason to believe.

reason to believe.

It it is desirable to abolish Slavery, it is, no doubt. right to invoke the aid of commerce to accomplish it. But the cotton trade should not have too prominent a place in efforts made for its abolition. It has betriended Slavery in the past, and may so far disappoint ail one calculations as to befriend it still more effects. ally in the fature. For my own part, I am not ready to believe that Providence will ever permit Christian ity to be robbed of the honor of having destroyed the hugering "relie of barbarism." J. M. Thoburs.

Agnee Val. India, May 16, 1861.

FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS. Angust 16, 1861. There is nothing now in France so much felt, generally talked of, and really interesting as the weather. Dry and hot for the last ten days, while it wilts us city denizens, it is most favorable to the barvesting, which will be over in Northern France by the end of next week, and to the ripening of English grain. In quality and quantity the yield will be better than was anticipated during the cold and drouth of the Spring, and the prolonged rains of early Summer. In the Lorraine it has turned out better than was expected up to the moment the reapers entered on the work. In some other provinces south and central, it is considerably below an average, so that the grain regions of the north cannot bring up the aggregate to that of a good year. There is every likelihood now that France and England must import still some flour and wheat, but in no such quantity as last year. The importance of this consideration to us need not

be dwelt upon.

The same atmospheric influences are most kindly to the vineyards; and though it is impossible thu early to arrive at any certain conclusions as to thi most capricious of earth's favors, the drift of con-tradictory reports from the vine districts is, that the vintage of 1862, despite destructive Spring frosts and baleful oidium, is like to furnish two-thirds of "good year" in quantity, whose quality will con-irm the popular prejudice that comets are Bac-

chanalian stars. Such of our people as fly into a sensation at an ir responsible newspaper paragraph in a foreign jour-nal, but at the same time would have our tariff of customs duties framed in accordance with the interests of foreign nations, may see a political meaning in the probable fact that France will have more to export and less to import this year than they had

May I express here my own poor opinion, made up from what I see and read in these days, that we ist row our own boat through the troubled wa ters; that while we do pull strong and long at our oars—not at the sensation long-bow—no French or English craft of State is disposed to run athwart us. What we do and shall do is and will be recognized respectfully. What we say in State or newspapers is also recognized—not so respectfully—in Europe.

A highly disagreeable and instructive volume,

which no Northern United States gentleman's library would be complete without, if he could read it without losing his temper, and consequently his judgment, might be composed from the English irre-sponsible and French responsible editorial comments on our late defeat, its precedents, conse ments on our late defeat, its precedents, consequents, and circumstances. As was just intimated, they are full of instruction, if we are not too vain to learn. Even those of them, and they are the fewest, which are written with the intentionally mischievous purpose of touching us on the "raw," and making us squirm, abound in bitter but wholesome grains of truth. Here, for example, is an illustrative one, picked from a not unfriendly paper:

paper:

"Had there have somewhat less of the boastful spirit, there would probably have been something more of the enduring spirit; more preparation for a check or reverse, and more putience and order under it."

One writer is puzzled at the numerous discrepan cies between the Grand Army, 50,000 strong, that marched from Washington under McDowell and the throng, 20,000 weak, that ran back from Bull Run over everybody. Another, admiring the ovation to the regiments returning up Broadway, vaeantly wonders what honors are in store for victo rious regiments. Another—but respect for an en-lightened public and a free, independent press forr reporter further quotations. And yet will, at any risk, say that in the main these preign commentators, however mistaken, are not saliciously unfriendly; that the most of them, ating the temptation of smart writing and of irritating, with the spirt of one little individual pen, the sensitive skin of the greatest nation on earth—the most of them. I say, bating these temptations, are impartial in their criticisms on our army, Government, sisms on our army, Government newspapers and people, and mean to subject smart-ness and severity to the laws of truth. When we ect that they have no motive to do otherwise and that they are not below the average in intelli-

gence, we may find it worth our while to pay a certain heed to their criticisms—which, I must also, at any risk, observe, are on the whole far less violent in spirit and rhetoric than the oriminations and recriminations of patriotic soldiers, captains, official statesmen, and irresponsible editors, that get to

statesmen, and irresponsible editors, that get to print and to Europe in late "American files." It was a fine custom of the good old times to beat the bearer of unwelcome news. May your reporter escape such fate. By far the gravest news that will reach observing, thoughtful American patriots by this steamer is the shock to our Government's credit communicated to the minds of European financiers -not so much by the defeat of our army and the transient desarroi into which it has thrown people, as by the dissensions arising in the diffi-cult Congressional debate on the bills of direct and indirect taxation, and the patent embarrassments that weigh upon our treasury. For your Paris reporter to presume to censure the words, votes, acts, or passivity in this matter, of Con gressmen, bankers or people, would be as foolish as criminal. It is his duty to state the We need not look to Europe for the sinews of war if those of our own tax-payers are not firmly strong to bear its pecuniary burden. Bankers are deaf to mere parliamentary or editorial eloquence; their "hearts grow hard as stubborn Jews, that 'unbelieving race," to anything but the softening influence of tax-receivers' ciphers—the Rothschilds I guess, as deaf as the rest, though their confiden tial friend and financial correspondent in New-York, your fellow-citizen, banker Belmont, has come to Europe, as public rumor says, to labor with them in the interest of the United States Treasury.

The late loan called for by Louis Napoleon's m certain Government, the later loan called for by Vic-tor Emanuel, in the name of the raw, unorganized Italian Kingdom, have each been met with offers far beyond the demand, and are now both selling at a handsome premium on the original cost to sub-scribers. To the original subscribers of the French scribers. To the original subscribers of the French Trentennial bonds, were a 5 per cent, the Italian State stock, a 7 per cent investment. Of the latter the Rothschilds took largely, because they had gained satisfactory proof that "Italia fara da se." And America then? If we really mean to go abead,

we must pay as we go.

Since we are come to Italy, there is fit occasion to note that French folks, both liberal and retrograde, continue to make over much of the personal quarrel between the Papal War Minister, Bishop Merode, and the French General Goyon, and to see in it and the comments on the incident of French semi-official papers, another beginning of the end of a French protecting garrison at Rome. I should say that both parties were mistaken in their fore-castings. Undoubtedly the consummation of Italian unity and territorial completeness is approaching—under Ricasoli's wise, firm conduct, without haste and without rest—but, as I always say, for the past two or three years, it will be a good tin to speak about the withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome when it withdraws. Of the present urgent bearing of the Austro-Hungarian situation upon the Venetian side of the Italian question and upon the ever pending general European situation, your excellent Turin correspondent, as being "native there and to the "manner born," can speak with fuller knowledge.

All Western European parliaments are adjourned and the political managers seem to be taking their siesta in this dog-day heat. But for a revival, with the coming autumnal frosts, of the talk, at least, or that European war, which kept us on the expectant qui vice all last Winter and Spring. Nothing has been settled since that time-only adjourned Turkey is always dying, despite Abdul Aziz his spasmodic effort at vital reform with but one wife and London auction sales of his departed brother's costly jewels; Poland persists in not dying; Austria is in her normal state of immment dissolution; Hungarian vitality pru-dently gathers strength for the coming fight; Russia is tangled up with serf emancipation, financial embarrassment, and St. Petersburg conspiracies; Gallophobia over the Rhine and across the British Channel, billed, not cured, gets 10w suspicious access from visit of the Scandinavian King Charles of Sweden to his august French cousin, Napoleon; jealous Prussian King defers his visit—jealous Teutome kinglets refusing to accompany him personally or with their good wishes.

On the whole, I should say that, after the Summer vacation, you may look out for an equinoctia

storm in European politics.

Meantime, in the lull, this is a week of pacific fêtes in Paris. Last Tuesday the Emperor solemnly inaugurated the first opening of the Boulevard Malesherbes. This new street, originally ordered by the first Napoleon, was first commenced a few months ago, and, utting through and cutting down some fine houses and dozen series of " vested rights," now stretches from the Madeleine Church, at the origin of the central Boulevards, out to the fortifications, a noble avenue more than one hundred feet broad and nearly two miles long. It introduces, as it were, to cenvast and hitherto nearly unhabited region that a year ago was as practically far re-moved from the possibility of respectable, let alone fashionable house-holding, as though it had been situate in the provinces. This new boulevard forms part of the really magnificent and wofully expensive imperial plan for the economic, hygienic, and strategic remodeling, re-creation, of Paris. "hat the strategic is a foremost feature in this system is patent even to the glance of even an unmilitary eye cast upon a map of new Paris; the broad, long streets run by the great barracks, as, in larger geographies, the big rivers have been observed to run past large towns. Whether all this ingenious topography street engineering will avail to sustain the Napoleonic dynasty, time will show. L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. But, better than that; whole plan of renovating Paris, in course of execution for the past ten years, and to be completed within the coming ten years, beside being a monument to Louis Napoleon, is unquestionably a most admirable, almost perfect plan for nobly embellishing the Capital, and putting all its parts in free communication with all its parts. Ten years from to-day there will be no so well-aired, easily traversable great city in the world as Paris. A much and earnestly debated question is whether, in the carrying out of this plan, the simplest laws of political economy and of private economy, the most vital rights and most patent interests of all citizens, high and low, of Paris in the first instance and then of France, have

a long explanatory oration from his Prefect of Seine, M. Haussman, his Majesty's agent in the grand renovation of Paris. It was addressed to the ublic-and a very clever address it was. Then his Majesty replied. Quidnunes were expecting that the Emperor would take the occasion to utter pi-quant oracular sentences referring to Roman and other foreign affairs. Not a bit of it. He only spoke to sanction Haussman's plans for renovating Paris regardless of expense, in view of the future prosperity of its citizens, and to observe, paran-thetically, that the results of the late commercial treaty with England were already highly beneficial to Parisian fabricants. And next day his Majesty left for the military camp at Chalons. Yesterday was the grand national fête. The pub lic squares and places were beautifully illuminated at night, and the fireworks were, as the last measures of pyrotechnic elegance in design and daz-zling brilliance in colors. What was castly better worth notice in this wine-drinking country of ex-citable Frenchmen, was the good order and easy sociability of the numberless throng of spectators among whom for three hours and twice as many miles, your reporter reseated in the world deliberation.

not been violated? The solemn inauguration of the Boulevard Malesherbes, last Tuesday, offered and was

made occasion of an authoritative decision on the

question, which, you must understand, however, the numerous non-official disputants refuse to accept as finally decisive. Is an elegant tent, set up in the course of the new avenue,

Emperor sat down and did not listen to

ricties of age are comprised between suckling ne-year olds and gray-haired octogenarians, whatever social contrasts the French world can furnish. It is no extravagance to say that there came under review of this reporter's watchful eye in the course of those three hours, more than one hundred thousand French fellow-creatures. Among them he discovered no "rowdy," and out of five persons oppressed by the god of wine, but one who was up-roariously inspired. Of the other four, two were inoffensively somnolent on soft door steps, and the other the, mildly mandlin, meandered burnless

miles, your reporter passed in the crowded thorough-fares last night. Then and there were exhibited

through the subrisive throng. That the French, like any other European people, are far inferior to ourselves in respect of intelligence, pluck, modesty, and the rest of the list of national characteristics, no well-informed, let alone patriotic, shrewd Amer ican observer, can for one instant fail to see. But it cannot be denied by any one who will pass every year a few hours in a French throng, that the Pari-sian, whether he "hail" from the Faubourg St. Antoine, or the Faubourg St. Germain, has a faculty of enjoying himself and not interfering with the care joyment of others, that on the whole, so to speak and as it were, at first sight, seems to surpas [Heaven forbid that I say the American] the En glish quality in the same kind.

In the remaining half page to be filled in the remaining five minutes before mail closing this evening, let me earnestly commend to your attention the re cently published two volumes of M. Augustin Cochin. Its descriptive title is L'Abolition de l'Esclarage This valuable work is most apt to our occasion-a the more apt that it was not written up to the oc-casion. An old and careful student of facts, M. Cochin treats at length, on a solid, scrupulously assured basis of facts, the question of the abolition of Shavery from an economical point of view. He proves if facts, figures and logic can prove anything, that the abolition of Slavery in the English and French colonies, resulting at first, as any social and economic crisis must, in great material loss, has not in the long run diminished the productive force of those colonies. This will seem, to many Abolitionists even, an exaggeration. Let them read the book and be convinced. M. Cochin also treats at length and with singular ability of the ruinous moral and economic influences of Slavery in those countries where it is still maintained, as in Cuba, Brazil, and the Southern late United States. Finally, he treats the whole subject of Slavery, from the moral and Christian point of view, with the eloquent zeal of a cultivated philanthropist and rhetorician. His two octavo volumes, then, compose a "body" of political economy, of history, and of divino-humanity on the stirring, urgent theme of our day.

The fete of the Assumption and of the Emperor was The foce of the Assumption and of the Lapleton the Celebrated as usual at Paris on the 15th inst.

The Boarse on the 16th was firm, but Rentes at the close showed a slight decline, the prices being 68.45.

ITALY.

The political news is mimportant. A religious cere-tony in honor of the fete Napoleon took, lace in one of the Furin Churches on the 15th met., and a fine illu-

mination at Naples.

A letter from Rome in The Daily News says tha A letter from Rome in The Daily News says man Miss Harriet Hosmer, of whom America is justly proud, has completed her fine colossal statue of Col. Benton, to be erected in bronze at St. Louis, when it shall have been cast by the Munich foundery, to which the mold will soon be consigned. He also says that Miss Hosmer will be nobly represented at the Great Exhibition in London next year by her statue of the

Captive Queen Zenobia.

The Independance Belge asserts that the Fren b Government had ordered Gen. Goyon not to oppose the entrance of Gen. Cialdini and his troops into the Papal territory, should the necessity of war require

Part of the English squadron had arrived at Naples from Malta.

The Italian soldiers had taken from the insurgent.

The Italian soldiers had taken from the insurgent.

the villages of Ponte Landolfo in the Province of Sar nio, and that of Casaldini in the Province of Molise

It is stated that the War Office at Vienna was busily engaged in weeding from the regiments in Hongary every officer not known to be personally devoted to Austrian interests, and pliable in a struggle which is held to be unavoidable. The Journal des Debats says the Austrian Govern-

AUSTRIA.

ment intends to call on the population of Hungary to elect deputies direct to the Reichsrath at Vienna, and says that course would be equivalent to settling the question by the sword. It recommends the Emperor to call a new Diet, as the last means of conciliation.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the une pected visit of the King of Sweden to the Emperor of the French has produced some sensation in the political circles in that city. It is the more remarked be cause the King of Sweden eighteen months since was to have paid a visit to the Emperor Alexander, but has has not done so. The Swedish envoy has exerted him-self to tranquilize the susceptibilities of the Court of

The postponement of the visit of the Kin of Prussia to the Emperor of the French is attributed to the desire of the Cabinet of Berlin not to offend the Emperor of Russia.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Government was actively pagressing with financial reforms and making preparatios for the establishment of a national bank.

Omer Pasha was indisposed. He was at Metar.
A great fire had taken place in the Turkisl quarter of Smyrns.

of Sinyrna.

The International Commission had decided in favor question of the settlemet of the deries of the r

tween the Porte and Moldavia. Cholera had broken out at Tibiemis.

About 2,000 Bosnian and Montenegrin inurgents were preparing to attack Trebigue, and had already advanced beyond Niksiki.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Bank of Eigland, on the 15th, reduced their rate of discount from 5 to 49° cent. The event was not altogether anticipated. It caused slight improvement in the funds, but this improvement we subsequently lost. After the reduction in the rate, there was a full average demand for money at the Bank. The banks audiacount houses had reduced their allowance on deposits, in caformity with the movement at the Bank of England.

The funds, on the 16th, estibiled increased firmness, ad Consols closed at 99-49 for money, and 10-76; 162 account.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show anneresses in the building of 227,213—the amount hald being \$15-47,635.

Livenyout, Aug. 17, 1961-a m.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The demand for American descriptions has only been out a coderate scale during the present week. Buyers have obtained descriptions has only been out a coderate scale during the present week. Buyers have obtained descriptions current sorts in change of consequence is obserable." Other qualities were full and drooping. There was men firmness observable on Thursday. The sales of the week her boarded 190 black, including 5,500 to speculators, and 6,500 to secontars.

On Friday (centerday) there was a fair demand and steady market, the sales reaching about 10,000 black, including, 000 on apeculation and for export. The odicial quotations are as silows: 7-dr Orleans. 94d. Middling Uplands. 5-164

The atock is estimated at 944, 300 bates, of which 673,10 are American.

Tradic American Manchester is quiet, but withou ma-

TRADE AT MANCHESTER is quiet, but withou ma

31 93/22.

AMERICAN SECURITIES, Baring Bros. & Co. say quotetions are nominal, except for United States Fives, which and buyers at 12. Virginia Sterling 5s, 451; do. 6s, bonds, 681. LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpoot, Aug. 18, 1861. Two members of the Italian Ministry bave resigned. Gen. Cialdini had demanded the appointment of their

Naples will undertake to crush out the brigan

Loga, one of the chiefs of the Spanish insurrection, has been executed. The Harpswell, Tine, for New-York had put into

Portamonth, leaky. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. The pain of Corres seems seems a

8,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were to speculators BREADSTUFFS very dult.

Provisions quiet.

London, August 18, 1861.

Consols closed yesterday at 90\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1 Provisions quiet

CITY ITEMS.

WINTER GARDEN .- Mr. J. S. Clarke presents hi name for a benefit this evening. During his engage ment he has won the admiration of all classes, and i regarded as the leading comedian of the day. A change will be made in the programme for this occasion, the drama of "Gira'da" being substituted for "Leap Year," and the "Toodles" retaining its popular place

The Fairies' Dance, Brilliant Morceau de Salon piano, by Brinley Richards; Zingarina, ballad, Linley He was Famed for Leeds'of Arms," Corri, arranged by Maeder-three new pieces, well composed, from the press of Firth, Pond & Co.

PASSPORTS.-There are about 550 Notaries Publi in this city, all of whom are authorized to procure passports. Our readers who desire to obtain them be fore going abroad, will doubtless find in our advertising columns the places of business of some of these gen tlemen.

CHEAP TRAVELING .- Just now, it is about as cheap to travel as to stay at home, at least by the People' Line to Albany, the fare on which has been reduced

CONTRACTS AWARDED IN THE STREET DEPART

MENT .- Bids were opened in the Street Department yesterday, and contracts awarded as follows: For building pier and bulkhead at the foot of One Hundred and Tenth street, Harlem River, to Jacob Sharp, at \$1,886 16; 7 bids-time 60 days. For building station-house in Madison street for the Seventh Precinct Police, to John McCool, at \$11,820; 13 bids-time, 8 months. For building tenders for the use of Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 38, to C. E. Hartshorne, at \$640; 2 bids-time, 2 months. For repairs, &c., to house occupied by Engine Company No. 17, to Lewis Carpenter, at \$187; 7 bids time 40 days. For building new steam fire engine for Engine Company No. 21, to Lee & Larned. at \$3,375; 3 bids-time 4 months. For building house for Engine Company No. 25, to John McCool, at \$1. 490; 14 bids—time, 5 months. For building new fire engine for Engine Company No. 33, to the Portland Company, Maine, at \$3,350; 2 bids-time, 4 months. For building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 3, to Van Ness & Hawkins, at \$375; 2 bids-time, 2 months. For building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 32, to Van Ness & Hawkins, at \$390; 3 bids-time, 2 months, For building house for Hose Company No. 53; 2 bids at \$3,300, and Il other bids for the same job.

The "Second Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York," containing a great variety of information or the business to which it is devoted, illustrated by statistical documents and tabular views, is highly creditable to the Superintendent, Mr. William Barnes.

MURDER IN DESEROSSES STREET.-About 8 o'clock on Wednesday night, James Gallagher and his wife, residing at No. 13 Desbrosses street, engaged in a quarrel, in the course of which Gallagher kicked his wife in the stomach. She died in ten minutes after. It appears that Mrs. G. had gone down into the yard to avoid her husband, as she anticipated violence at his hands, he being somewhat intoxicated. He followed her and the result was her death. As soon as she fell he kicked her again. She was in an advanced state of pregnancy, hence the frailty of her life. Gallagher fled, but was subsequently arrested by Officer Weylan of the Fifth Precinct. He is about 30 years old, and a porter in a store down town. Deceased was 28 years of age, and had a boy 4 years of age. The inquest on the body will be held to-day.

CITIZENSHIP IN TIME OF WAR.-William Patrick the financial gentleman who was arrested on Wednes day for giving aid and relief to the Rebels, said to Mr Superintendent Kennedy in a rather defiant tone, " am not an American citizen!" Mr. K. reminded him that Gen. Jackson once hung two men who were not citizens of the United States for interfering with a little battle which he bad on hand. When the officers arrested Mr. Patrick they were reminded, by clerks and others in the office, that he was not a citizen of the United States.

It is important that persons who are not citizens the United States see to it that they do not abuse their privileges, nor forfelt their claims to protection from the United States and their native governments by undertaking the responsibility of interfering in behalf of the Rebels.

THE PRIZE KIBBE .- After the Wm. R. Kibbe had cleared on Wednesday for Matamoras, as per instructions from the Treasury Department at Washington, a dispatch was received from the same source countermanding the order. It was too late. This is the first vessel that has cleared for Matamoras for several years, and it is probably the last that will be allowed the privilege for some time. Her \$30,000 cargo will no loubt be welcomed by the Secessionists. Merchant who furnish cargoes for vessels clearing to unusual ports should be looked to. There is little doubt but that wast quantities of articles needed by the Rebels have thus been shipped from this port.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS. -From the report of the Committee of the Whole, received at the meeting of this Board yesterday, it appears that during the formight ending Aug. 29, 704 persons were transferred from the city prisons to the Work-House, of whom 372 have been there for the first time, 91 the second time, 62 the third time, 37 the fourth time, 52 the fifth time, 35 the sixth time, 1 the eighth time, 40 the tenth time, 1 the fifteenth time, 9 eight time, 40 the tent time, 1 the interestal time; 250 of the twentieth time, 4 the twenty-fifth time; 250 of these revolvers are males, and 444 females. The cash receipts of the Commission during the fortnight ending Aug. 29 amounts to \$50,564 68, including \$55,000 re-ceived from the Controller. The weekly statement of this Board is as follows:

Number remaining Aug. 24, 1861..... 8,340 Number remaining Aug. 24, 1861.

Bellevue Hospital. 637 Third District Prison.
Lunatic Asylum. 758 Vourt District Prison.
Alms-House. 4,661 Island Hospital.
Pasticating. 771 Colored Hospital.
Work-House. 1,376 Colored Orphan Asylum.
Smail Fex Hospital. 28 Children at Nurse.
Randall's Island. 662 City Gemetery.
Randall's Island Hospita. 278
City Prison. 387
Second District Prison. 32

Ratl.Road Accident.—Yesterday, Peter Conner, a native of Ireland, aged 29 years, who had been employed as a brakeman on the Eric Railroad, died at the New-York Hospital from the effects of injuries received on the 28th inst., by falling between two passenger cars, while the train was in motion, going through Bergen Tunnel. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Alleged Worth-street Homedie.—The inquest on the body of Margaret Gauldin, who was alleged to have been killed by Mary McCrossin, knocking her down stairs, at No. 162 Worth street, was held yesterday, and resulted in the acquittal of the accused. It was shown before the Jury that deceased had died from delirium tremens, superinduced by a fall down stairs.

DEATH FROM SCALDING.—Yesterday Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of Joseph Rosch, a boy about nine years of age, who died from the effects of walks received has Sattern the Sattern and Sattern and

down by an escape of hot waste steam issuing from a pipe on the sidewalk in South street, near Jefferson. In rendering their verdict the Jury took occasion to sure the proprietors of the steam rice-mill for allow the waste-pipe to remain in an exposed condition

THE BRITISH WAR STEAMER RINALDO.-This ve sel is now at this port in place of the Gladiator, and will run between here and Cape Fear. The Gladiator made only three trips, touching at this city and taking coal on each occasion; having been on the North American station about two years, she has been sent home for repairs. The story that she was educating her crew for pilots came from the fact that her captain, on his last visit, undertook to dispense with the services of one of our pilots for the purpose of saving the amount of one hundred and eighty dollars, assessed for pilotage upon vessels of the Gladiator's tunnage, but subsequently learning that whether he employed a pilot or not, pilotage would be exacted of him according to law, handsomely paid over the feer. The Rinaldo may

b. pected to arrive at this port bi-mouthly hereafter. She carries seventeen guns, but her crew is not up to the war complement.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body of an unknown wom an which was found in the dock at the foot of Pier No. 2 North River. She appeared to be about 20 years of age, full size, light complexion, dark anburn hair; she wore a calico dress with small white and yellow stripe, and pink figures, also a white muslin chemise, white stockings, fancy slipper on right foot trimmed with red plush. She could not have been in the water more than a few hours. The Jury returned a verdict of "Death from drowning."

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the Jay street dock yesterday morning. It was fastened to the wharf, and the Coroner duly notified to hold an inquest. The deceased had dark hair, an imperial and goatee, wore a bine sack shirt in the left side of which was a pocket containing a thimble, an old comb, and some small pieces of fish lire, grey under-shirt, black-cloth pants, and blue overails; on one foot a gaiter, and on the other a shoe. The body appeared to have been in the water for several days. FOUND DROWNED .- Yesterday Coroner Schirmer

and PHERNOLOGICAL CHARACTER, togeth r with much othe interesting and valuable matter, can be found in The Phernological Journal for September. Price 10 cents.

FOWLER & Wells, No. 30s Broadway, N. Y.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS OFFICE-AUG. 23.

Before Commissioner HEVAL.

MR. MACHARDO DISCHARGED.

The examination in this case was to have been proceeded with to-day, but the Government's witnesses not appearing, the Commissioner said he would buil the prisoner to appear at a future time. His counsel declined to give buil and insisted on an examination, preferring a postponement to another day than for an indefinite time, and raised the question of the sufficiency of the warrant of arrest, which was certified by a Massachusetts Justice. The Commissioner said this latter was a very delicate point, and he was satisfied he had no local avidence on which the prisoner could be

was a very deficate point, and the was started at an olegal evidence on which the prisoner could be detained. Mr. M. was therefore discharged.

The United States witnesses, it is stated, were sent to Boston by Marshal Morray to testify in a slave case, with the promise of the Boston Marshal that when re-Boston by Marshai Murray to testily in a slave case, with the promise of the Boston Marshal that when required they would be sent here without a wurrant. But yesterday the Boston Marshal demanded a legal precept before he would send back the witnesses, which involved proceedings before a United States Judge. Hence the delay.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Arc. 29.—Before Justice SuthBalland.

DECISIONS.

Joseph Moreau agt. Severn E. Bowdoin.—Bond ap

In the matter of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance

Company.—Application denied.
In the matter of James Hickey.—Certiorari allowed.
In the matter of the assignment of David and Robert Stirratt.—Order granted.
Miles Chambers agt. Alston Roberts et al.—Motion

Isaa: B. Parker agt. Charles L. Warren et al. -- Same

agt. Same.—Reports confirmed.

J. A. Maxwell agt. Wm. A. Conger, &c.—Attachment cannot issue against two of the defendants on papers submitted.

Zemas Lowery agt. Nath. L. Cready.—Application

THE TROUBLES OF COL. LATSON.

In the matter of Stephen H. Spencer, a min

In the matter of Stephen H. Spencer, a minor enlisted in Col. Latson's Regiment, Spencer was discharged on the plea that he was a minor, and had enlisted without the consent of his parents. The Colonel made no further opposition, remarking that the boy was "not worth the trouble, and might go on giving up his Government clothes," which the Court ordered.

In the matter of the habeas corpus to discharge the Colonel from the custody of the Sheriff, who held him by virtue of an order of arrest issued at aut; of Henry Farrington, the Judge further postponed the case until Friday, at noon, on complaint of Farrington's counsel of non-service of papers by Latson's counsel.

NOT RESTRAINED OF HIS LIBERTY.

of non-service of papers by Latson's counsel.

NOT RESTRAINED OF RIS LIBERTY.

John Edward Drummond, a member of the 1st Fire
Zouave Regiment, appeared voluntarily, in compliance
with a writ of babeas corpus, issued at suit of his
mother, Maria Jane Drummond, No. 152 Duffield
street, Brooklyn, who claimed that he was restrained
of his liberty by Col. Lozier. As the Zouave came up
of his own accord and stated that he was ut large, and
indeed was now living with his mother, the Judge dismissed the writ, on the ground that there was no evidence that when the writ was issued the soldier was
restrained, but rather that he was in custody of his
mother, at whose instance the writ was issued.

INSUFFICIENT CAUSE OF COMMITMENT.

mother, at whose instance the writ was issued.

INSUFFICIENT CAUSE OF CONMITMENT.

James Johnston was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, and his discharge demanded, on the ground that he had been committed for trial by Justice Quackenbush on insufficient evidence of "cause." The affidavit on which he was arrested was that of John Leary, a policeman, who testified that on August 23, as the 2d Regiment Fire Zonaves was passing Fourth avenue and Eighth street, George W. Fower and James Johnston were pointed out to him as pickpockets; they were with two others, who subsequently disappeared. When the regiment turned into Broadway, Leary saw Fowler put his hand into an elderly gentleman's pocket, and something passed between him and Johnston; he arrested both, and they were committed.

were committed.

Wm. J. Hone, for Johnston, contended that the commitmen mitment was clearly insufficient, as the commitment contained no averment that the Justice had "reasoncontained no averment that the Justice has "reasonable or provable canse" to commit, or made any adjudication; that the officers' affidavit showed no offense committed by Johnston, nor is there proof of participation or complicity with Fowler.

The Judge discharged Johnston on the ground that

the commitment was insufficient. THE M'SPEDON AND BAKER CASE AGAIN.

This was a motion in the oft-told story of the case of McSpedon & Baker agt. The Supervisors. The Legis-McSpedon & Baker agt. The Supervisors. The Legislature of 1860, it may be remembered, put something like \$60,000 in the tax levy to be raised by the Supervisors for McSpedon Baker, and to be paid them (or so much as might be found due on judicial investigation) for work done for the Record Commission. A judicial investigation was made by a reference of the Superme Court, who reported an amount due, with interest, running over \$60,000. Application is now made for a mandamus to compel the Controller to pay the amount reported due by the referee, and in which report judgment was given by the Court.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COURT.-Before Judge ROBERT

INSOLVENT DEBTORS AND FOREIGN PRINTIPSING INSOLVENT DEBTORS AND FOREIGN PRITTIONING CREDITORS—INTERESTING CASE.

In the matter of the application of Thomas Warrin, late of the firm of Warrin & Baker, an incolvent debtor, &c.

This was a proceeding upon application of Thomas Warrin, an insolvent, for a discharge from his debts.

The statute under which this proceeding is had, provides that "Creditors residing out of this State and within the United States, may petition, and write in any registion in the same remarks a readent creditors."

vides that "Creditors residing out of this State and write in any petition in the same manner as resident creditors." The same statute requires that "They shall annex to every such petition the original accounts or sworn copies, and the original specialities or written securities, if any, on which their demands arise or depend." ROBERTSON, J.—This is an application by Thomas Warrin, an insolvent debtor, to be discharged from his debts. John Warrin, a resident of California, is the only petitioning creditor. It appears from his affidavit annexed to the petition, that he holds the insolvent s notes to the amount of \$4,470 14, exclusive of interest, which were given for the purchase money of merchandises sold in 1857. The principal and interest of these notes constitute his demand.

Neither the original accounts of the sale of said marchandise, nor the notes given for the purchase money thereof, nor sworn copies of such accounts or notes, are annexed to said potition. By reason of this omission, the counsel for the contesting creditors insist that the County Judge has failed to acquire jurisdiction, and that the proceeding should be dismissed. The annexing of these originals or sworn copies to the petition as above mentioned, is one of the preliminary steps essential in this case to confer jurisdiction, and until that is done no jurisdiction can be obtained. There has been no compliance here with this requirement of the adults, no can the order in he cow sentential as actor give validity to the proceeding subsequent

plied se acto give Talidity to the proceedings and sequent

to the presentation of the petition; for, periodiction never having been acquired, there can be no authority to supply the defect. The petitioner may withdraw his petition; otherwise this proceeding is dismissed.

S. Owen and J. Solis Ritterband for opposing crossions.

MARRIED

CUTHBERT—PAWETT—At Schreen Lake, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. I7, by the Rev. Ti Minister of the Church of the Good Shephert thur Andrew Cuthbert, eag., of Ayr. Scotlan Sedua, daughter of the late (Cel. William Fabilit, London. England.
FUNK—ROBERTSON—On Wednesday eventher Rev. James O. Se

wife of John F. Bleakley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respected to attend the funeral from her late residence Forty-seventh street, on Saturday, Aug. 31, at 14 out further invitation.

Poughaespaie apaca piezas copy.

BISSETT-In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 26, after a lingeries
illness, Mary Anna, eldest daughter of Mary M. and the late
James D. Bissett, jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited
to attend the finetal on Priday, the 30th inst., at 20 clouds
from the residence of her mother, No. 131 Concord street. BATEMAN—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, Elizz, wife of Bateman, and daughter of Heory Mallery of Brooklyn. The relatives and friends are respectfully lavited to attend funeral on Friday at Jo'clock, from her late reddence, 141 East Twenty-third street, without forther invitation. BEEBE-At Guilford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 22, Le C. Beebe, wife of Anson P. Beebe, aged 55 years, 1 m

C. Beebe, wife of Anson P. Beebe, aged 55 years, 1 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited the attend her funeral from her late revidence. No. 141 West Forty-fifth street, on Friday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m.

BERRIEN—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 27, Sarah Berden, reinet of the late Davidel Berrien, in the 72d year of her harden the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited by attend her funeral from her late residence. No. 1677 West Forty-seventh street, on Friday, at 14 o'clock p. m., walled further notice.

BOGERT - On Tuesday, Aug. 27, at Long Branch, N. J., Caroline Janet, daughter of Matthew and Matilda Begort, ago 1 year and 7 months.

COLE -- In this city, on Monday, Aug. 26, Malinda R. Cole daughter of the late Barnet Cole of this city. COLLINS-In this city, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, Hamilton Collins, aged 11 years, 6 months, and 21 days. CIRRIER-In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, Almira M., infant daughter of Samuel Currier, aged 3 months.

DE ANGELIS-On Thursday morning, Aug. 29, Gideon B. Angelis, Carbier of the Mechanics' Bunk of this city, sged years.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to

hate residence, No. 42 West I wenty-seventh street.

DEALL—At Porchester, Westchester County, on Wednesday,
Aug. 23, after a lingering illness, Fernena, wire of Jonathan JaDeall, aged 45 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to
attend the fineral from her late residence, this (Friday) more
ting at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. Trains will be up
the New-York and New-Rayen Railroad Depot, Twentyseventh street, at 7 and 15 a.m.; returning at 4 and 6:24 p.m. BYER-On Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 28, Grace, younged doughter of S. O. and Emma Dyer, aged 3 years and 3 mee has The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully it vised to attend the functual from the residence of her parents, 100 Comberland street, Brooklyn, to-day at 3 o'clock.

DEVANEY,—In this city, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 28, and a lingering sickness, Partholomew Deveney, agod 43 years, FLANAGAN—In Brocklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, Biologic edest daughter of John and Mary Fishingan, agod 22 years and 4 months. e dest daughter of John and Mary Francan, aged 22 years at a months.

FLYNN—In this city, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 23, Margaret, the beloved wife of Maur or Flyun, aged 30 years, a mairee Cotook on Suir. County Kitk may, Farbit of Dean.

FRAME—In this city, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, Matilda Framey wife of Rebert Frame, aged 31 years and 21 months.

GAYLOR—Suddenly, on Wednesday avening, Aug. 23, white on a visit to Stamford, Coun., Matilda L., wife of Win. If Gaylor, and third daughter of John and Eliza Coka, aged 25 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attord the funeral from her late residence, No in South South Stamburgh, Long Island, at 2 o'clock this (Fiday) afternoon. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for incomment.

HAWKXHURST—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 29, Israel.

ment.

HAWKXHURST—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 29, Israe, Hawkxhurst, in the 87th year of his age.

His remains will be taken from the residence of his semin-law John Allen, Washington avenue, three doors south of Faller avenue, on Saturday, morning at 8 o'clock, to Waterbury's Long Island, for interment. HARVEY-In Jamestown, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 27, Willard R. Harvey, only child of Willard and Sarah B. Harvey of New-York Cl.y, aged 7 months and 12 days.

HAUGHTON-In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug 20, Denied youngest child of Sami. L. and Mary A. Haughton, ag-d-months.

months.

JOSLIN—On Tuesday, Aug. 27, Phoebe Titus, wife of Dr. B. F.

Jodin, aged St years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to

attent her funeral from her late residence, No. 72 University

place, on Friday, 30th inst. at 2 o'clock p. m. KNAPP-At Tarrytown, on Thursday, Aug. 22, Mr. Jesep Knapp, late of Portchester, Westchester County, N. Y.

LAWSON -- In Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, Aug. 27, Eller Lawson, wife of Henry Lawson.

MYERS-On Monday, Aug. 26, at Philadelphia, Newton D., as of Peter D. Myers, aged 20 years and 18 days. or Peter D. Myers, aged 20 years and 18 days.

MYLES—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 21, at a clock, of a short but severe timess, Patrick Myles, a native of Parish of Kiralian, County Cavan, Ireland.

McARDLE—In this city, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, Owe McArdle, aged 21 years.

McCORMICK-In this city, on Wednesday morning, Aug at 21 o'clock, John H. McCormieb, aged 18 years and 9 months McNiff - In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, Sanna Houston, son of Philip and Elizabeth McNiff, aged II years a

7 months.

RICHARDS—In this city, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, Maria, wife of David Richards, aged 45 years, I months and 29 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend be foured at the Baptist Church, Fifty and better the theory of the family are invited to attend the foured at the Baptist Church, Fifty and better the of the Herrichans will be taken to Staten Island, for interment.

Fredericton, N. B., papers please copy.

MUTH. In this city on Wednesday, Aug. 26. Emma Cecilia.

SMITH—In this city, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, Emma Cechi, Smith, in the 23d year of her age. TEMPLE—In Brocklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, Annie, infan-daughter of Mr. Thomas A. Temple.

WHITE-In this city, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, David, only so of David and Catharine White, aged 3 mouths. YOUNG-In this city, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, Samuel Young, in the 67th year of his age.

Movements of Ocean Steamers TO DEPART. City of Washingto Canada Glasgow.

I case. For ... New York Liverpool. New York Liverpool. Season Liverpool. New York Liverpool. New York Liverpool. New York Southampt New York Liverpool. Quebec. Gian w. Boston. Liverpool. New York Liverpool. TO ARRIVE

Passengers Sailed

Passengers Sailed

In steamship Persia, for Liverpool—Mrs. Rewesters and children, England: A. H. Fesser and ledy, Havana, George S. Hobson, Indy and daughter. New-York; Capt. Brook Kught, lady and ourvant, England: T. S. Hawkesworth and lady, Seecheld: W. J. Florence and lady, New-York; T. Ingereol, Perland: Miss Josephine Florence, New York; Mrs. J. D. Bullick, Schildren and Sectrants, New-York; W. H. Bowditch, New-York; G. Franshadt, New-York; W. H. Bowditch, New-York; E. Franshadt, New-York; Miss Statt, New-York; Miss Watson, New-York, Miss Watson, Ireland; Miss A. Vistson, Ireland. H. Walker, M. Watson, Ireland; Miss A. Vistson, Ireland. H. Walker, M. Watson, Ireland; Miss A. Vistson, Ireland. H. Walker, M. Watson, Ireland; Miss A. Vistson, Ireland. H. Walker, M. Watson, Ireland; Mrs. R. M. Mowance, Sitha, i.d. Hedrichlaeger, Honolulu: Mr. and Mrs. E. Kohn, San Francisc, Sharman, New-York; Dr. and Mrs. B. W. Grawfast, Passey W. Sherman, New-York; Dr. and Mrs. B. W. Grawfast, Passey W. Sherman, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Walmwright, New-York; M. Wallaho, Secretary Spainth Legalion, Mr. Matsings, California: Mr. and Mrs. J. Bigelow, Children and Child, Hilmole, C. M. Vallaho, Secretary Spainth Legalion, Mrs. York; J. Woodhouse, Philadelphia: T. R. Passen, Misselonary to Kolspoor, Rev. Machaelphia, T. R. Passen, Misselonary to Kolspoor, Rev. York; W. Burling, Philadelphia, E. Childian, New-York; A. Waller, New-York; J. Carpanter, F. Lander, Misselonary to Kolspoor, Rev. R. G. Wilder, wife and ghilden, Anderson, Glangow; Rev. R. G. Wilder, wife and ghilden, Anderson, Glangow; Rev. R. G. Wilder, Wilsen, History, J. Franship, Mr. M. M. B. Syce, London: Henry History, J. Franship, Mr. M. R. Beyce, London: Henry History, J. Franship, Mr. W. B. Byce, London: Henry History, J. Franship, Mr. W. B. Byce, London: He

In stonewhip Atis, from Liverpool. Mr. Brailey and two-children, Mr. and Mrs. Rowman, Mr. R. B. R. problem C. R. Humphries Mrs. O. Lulie and sister, Mrs. W. R. Lean-tig, Mrs. O. Lulie and sister, Mrs. W. R. Lean-tig, Mrs. A. R. Lean-tig, Mrs. Lean-tig, Mrs. Lean-tig, four children and two nurses, Miss Leaning and tor. Mr. Leaning, R. Redmunds, Mrs. Sisters and Lor. Mr. Leaning, R. Redmunds, Mrs. Sisters and Lor. Mr. Leaning, R. Redmunds, Mrs. Sisters and Lor. Mr. Leaning, R. Redmunds, Mrs. Sisters and Leaning, Mrs. Leafragus, D. A. Morrison, Rev. W. D. Morrison, Mrs. Leafragus, D. A. Morrison, Rev. W. D. Morrison, Mrs. Leafragus, D. A. Morrison, Rev. W. D. Morrison, Mrs. Reference, C. R. Contig, L. R. Redmunds, C. R. Contig, J. H. Hatchillion, D. Coles, Fr. A. Rethbane, C. H. Goatig, and J. H. Hatchillion, D. Kiman, Mrs. and Mrs. D. Rebbenn, W. S. Rendford, Theory and R. L. Redmund, Capt. Hobbert, Theory and Mrs. Canden, Capt. Hobbert, Theory and Mrs. Canden, three children and server of the Mrs. Research Mrs. R. Silver, Mrs. Read D. Hender, Alexander Marris, Mr. Rominsiliste, Mr. Choot, Www. Theorems. G. C. Schuller, Mrs. Rominsiliste, Mr. Choot, Www. Theorems. G. C. S. Schuyler, Robert Recold, Mrs. M. Canden, Parkin, Mrs. R. Stane Leaning, Mrs. Lean-to-fee, Mrs. Research R. R. S. Schuyler, Robert Recold, Gasteller, Fred. Cellier, Mrs. Research Leaning, Mrs. Leanin

Se in guildred outlies at Sh. Petersburg, the